

HOMICIDE RATE FOR BLACK MALES 15-24 YEARS OF AGE

Objective

By 1990, the death rate from homicide among black males 15-24 should be reduced to below 60 per 100,000.

Explanatory Notes

Includes ICD codes E960-978 of the Ninth Revision. N.C. data for blacks were not tabulated prior to 1979.

Findings

Although it was projected that both North Carolina and the United States would achieve this objective, death rates have risen faster than expected. North Carolina's homicide rate for young black males has increased 101 percent since 1979. U.S. rates increased 10 percent from 1979 to 1987 (the most recent year detailed data for the U.S. are published).

Related National Year 2000 Objectives

- o Reduce homicides to no more than 7.2 per 100,000 people.
- o Reduce homicides to children aged three and younger to no more than 3.1 per 100,000 people.
- o Reduce homicides to spouses aged 15-34 to no more than 1.4 per 100,000 people.
- o Reduce homicides to black men aged 15-34 to no more than 72.4 per 100,000 people.
- o Reduce homicides to Hispanic men aged 15-34 to no more than 42.5 per 100,000 people.
- o Reduce homicides to black women aged 15-34 to no more than 16 per 100,000 people.
- o Reduce homicides to American Indians/Alaska Natives in reservation states to no more than 11.3 per 100,000 people.

Data Sources

North Carolina: State Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
United States: National Center for Health Statistics